

David Mechanic's chapter entitled "Sociological Issues in Mental Health." He considers complex issues such as societal responses to illness behavior, priorities for interventions, implications for community mental health planning raised by chronic psychiatric illness, and general factors related to the "sick role."

The content of the Direct Services division focuses upon treatment approaches for identified psychiatric problems. The chapters in this section on brief psychotherapy, group approaches, family therapy, rehabilitation, and services for children each provide a commendably comprehensive and thoughtful review of these areas with particular attention accorded to innovative approaches and modifications designed to meet the special aspects of community practice. The bibliographies in this section, particularly the one on Brief Psychotherapy, have been compiled with care. In fact, the references cited throughout the volume provide a good introduction to some of the basic literature in a field that has recently been caught up in an information explosion.

The final division of the book, Indirect Services, includes an excellent chapter on "Prevention of Mental Illness" by Dr. William M. Bolman. His consideration of differing concepts of prevention in the mental health field is helpful, and this is enhanced by the presentation of several examples of preventive programs for children and young people including preschool, school entry, and school exit projects.

Although the chapter on "Mental Health Consultation" by Dr. Howard Kern, Jr., is rambling, the author does make an important contribution in his description of the consultation as a mutually educative process which requires that the consultant become comfortable with multiple, shifting roles.

Dr. Bellak's prediction that his chapter on "Community Mental Health as a Branch of Public Health" would arouse violent reactions does not assuage concern about its alarming content. It is certainly true that mental health programs in communities need to be aware of and concerned about individuals whose emotional problems may adversely affect others in the community. However, Dr. Bellak's focus upon screening, isolation, enforced treatment, and special control legislation for this group would indeed be an ominous projection of things to come. This "quarantine philosophy" is certainly not advocated by contemporary community mental health practitioners. In view of the many significant and vital contributions from the public health field to the community mental health model, Dr. Bellak's highly controversial proposal seems most unfortunate. It is regrettable that the division on Indirect Services did not include a chapter on program evaluation since the need to assess the result of interventions is of such primary importance and urgency in the field. However, it is probable that the editors intend to devote subsequent volumes to this subject.

Although this book can and will be viewed critically with reference to some of its sections, it certainly does provide a timely and informed prospectus of the progress being made and anticipated in the field of community mental health.

M. ROBERT HARRIS, M.D.

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COOKING FOR YOUR CELIAC CHILD—DIETARY MANAGEMENT IN MALABSORPTION DISORDERS—Charlotte Baum Shеды and Norman Keifetz. The Dial Press, Inc., 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10017), 1969. 244 pages, \$5.95.

A gluten-free diet for a celiac child is one of the more complicated diets. In everyday practice the pediatrician often gives the mother a list of foods to avoid but seldom

has time to discuss at great length what foods to use. *Cooking For Your Celiac Child* can be highly recommended by the doctor as an adjunct.

By providing a ready reference in the section listing permitted and forbidden foods, this book will answer the mother's questions that surely will come up every day. There are a large number of varied and ingenious recipes that will enable the mother to take an active part in the most important phase of the child's care. Many recipes for "treats" make what may otherwise be a monotonous diet even enjoyable. The recipes are simple and directions are easy to follow. If the child were able to read, he too, would recommend the book to his mother.

RAYMOND LEE, M.D.

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PICTORIAL HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY—A. A. Roback and Thomas Kiernan. Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York (10016), 1969. 294 pages, \$12.50.

In illustrated histories it is generally assumed that the text explains the illustrations while the illustrations illuminate the text. This mutual relationship does not exist in the book here reviewed. Here the two, text and illustrations, simply coexist without any noticeable interdependence. Thus, on page 71 there is extensive text about Carl Stumpf, while on the same page an illustration shows a contemporary, Edward Spranger, who has no relationship whatsoever with Carl Stumpf. Perhaps there was no picture of Stumpf available, but in that case it might have been preferable to leave the page unillustrated. Similarly, incongruities abound in the volume, and beyond this, many of the illustrations are almost totally irrelevant to the subject, the history of psychiatry. It must be admitted that the text, if it were published without illustrations, would be reasonably interesting, though a somewhat peculiar history of psychology and psychiatry, especially as far as the beginning of Graeco-Roman times are concerned. Here, as elsewhere, throughout the volume the reader misses footnotes and the customary references that usually accompany a work of this nature. This absence of the so-called "scholarly apparatus" calls attention to another omission which is quite serious and serves as a continuous irritant to the reader of the book. This omission refers to the identification of the authors, A. A. Roback and Thomas Kiernan, about whose personal and professional provenance we remain totally uninformed. Even the dust cover, which generally contains information about authors, is silent on this subject, and restricts itself to euphemistic prose about the novelty of the book.

Like most large illustrated works, this one, too, will look decorative on a coffee table, and will lend a flavor of erudition to the psychiatrist's waiting room; and it would therefore be a useful, though not intellectually taxing, gift selection for a psychiatric colleague.

ILZA VEITH, M.A., Ph.D.

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THE TREATMENT OF BURNS—Second Edition—Curtis P. Artz, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department, Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, formerly Commanding Officer and Director, U.S. Army Surgical Research Unit, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and John A. Moncrief, M.D., F.A.C.S., Colonel, Medical Corps, Commanding Officer and Director, U.S. Army Surgical Research Unit, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1969. 393 pages, \$14.50.

This is an expanded and revised edition of the classic monograph on burn treatment by Curtis Artz and Eric Reiss. The current authors, Colonel Artz and Colonel John Moncrief have each served as commanders of the

U.S. Army Surgical research unit at Brooke Army Hospital, and the presentation relies heavily but not entirely on the experiences in this burn unit.

The new chapter on pathology of burns by guest author Dr. Carl Teplets presents much material not published before. The demanding requirements of performing an autopsy on a burn victim are explained. While the author notes that most pathophysiologic changes resulting in death during the first few days after burning are not clarified by light microscopic examination, pulmonary edema and congestion and inflammatory changes may be prominent. Much space is devoted to methods of examining the burn wound and evaluating its contribution to death from sepsis. The relative paucity of clinical and post mortem signs of bacteriologic overgrowth in patients dying with pseudomonas burn sepsis is contrasted with the abundant evidence of bacterial dissemination in cases of staphylococcal sepsis. The author feels that burn wound infection was the primary cause of death in most instances but with pulmonary problems contributing significantly in many cases. He notes that most of the Army burn patients were between 16 and 40 years of age and they all were free of antecedent disease. Findings in the respiratory tree and abdominal viscera are discussed, notably those in the stomach and kidney.

The chapter on general immediate care follows fairly closely the corresponding chapter in the first edition, and is well organized. A warning is made about the over use of antibiotics and the overgrowth of resistant organisms. Again the importance of the initial reaction of the patient and his family to a courteous, friendly and interested staff is stressed.

A new chapter on office treatment of burns provides guidelines useful to any medical practitioner who may be called on for emergency treatment.

The pathophysiology of fluid loss in burns is discussed at some length. The various formulae used today for fluid replacement are considered, and the authors note that all of their proponents have comparably successful results. The clinician is therefore advised to become familiar with any one method.

The chapter on initial local care has been expanded, with sections on the use of sulfamylon and silver nitrate as topical antibacterial agents. Advantages and problems with each method are discussed in a refreshingly unbiased presentation.

An informative new chapter on anesthesia for the severely burned patient by Dr. Burton Epstein includes advice on airway management as well as a critique of various anesthetic agents. It discusses management of problems specific to burns, such as blood loss and heat loss. The discussion of the repair of full thickness burns points out that when the newer local anti-bacterial treatments are used, the burn eschar remains adherent for a much longer time than it did with the older methods of treatment. The authors therefore recommend surgical removal of the eschar if it has not begun to loosen by the thirtieth day. There is further discussion of methods of removal of the eschar and preparation of the recipient sites for grafting, followed by a description of the use of various dermatomes. The use of homografts is also discussed.

Electrical burns were discussed in some detail and the short but very useful section on chemical burns brings together much information from rather obscure references in the literature. This section alone would make the book very useful in the hospital emergency room.

Burns of specific area are again discussed. While some clinicians might take issue with the authors' recommenda-

tions of generous removal of cartilage from the burned ear, the discussion of respiratory burns and burns of the hand are very instructive and reflect the authors' enormous experience.

A new chapter on burns in children points out the susceptibility of the infant to problems of fluid overloading and dehydration. The increased energy requirements of the infant are discussed along with the problems engendered by the relative thinness of the skin of children. Respiratory burns, especially where tracheostomies are required, are particularly difficult problems in children and are covered in a very interesting and instructive manner.

Nursing care and psychological considerations are discussed in another separate chapter. Again the authors stress the great value of informed and sympathetic nursing care in the treatment of the burned patient. The chapter on metabolic response and nutrition has been revised. The problems of protein loss and negative nitrogen balance is clarified and there is an interesting section on the response of the endocrine glands to burns.

The single greatest change in the management of burns in recent years has had to do with the treatment of infection. This is covered in a separate chapter which emphasizes control of the burn wound flora with the use of dressings and anti-bacterial substances. The futility of trying to control bacteria on the burn wound with systemic antibiotics alone is pointed out; the authors recommend the use of antibiotics only to minimize the spread of bacteria to unburned portions of the body. The insidious character of the gram negative infection is contrasted with the more easily recognizable gram positive organism infection.

Chapters on the complications of burns and burn therapy, particularly those involving the respiratory tract and gastrointestinal ulcerations should be familiar to all physicians dealing with burns. The prevention and treatment of contractures and the treatment of fractures associated with burns are also informative. A short discussion of treatment of burns in a disaster concludes this excellent reference book.

In summary this is a book which deserves to be read by anyone who comes into contact, however slight, with the burned patient, and as such should have a place in every hospital and emergency room library.

RICHARD L. DAKIN, M.D.

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ARROWS OF MERCY — Philip Smith. Doubleday & Company, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10017), 1969. 244 pages, \$5.95.

Arrows of Mercy gives an excellent review of curare's development from its early days, as used in the jungle by the natives, to its revolutionizing effect upon modern clinical anesthesia. Mr. Smith has shown the importance of curare's contribution to surgery and the many great benefits which have been derived from its use. He shows the difficulties in obtaining the drug, its purification, and the problems of standardization.

The struggle to bring a new drug to life is both frustrating and discouraging. Mr. Smith gives credit to the men who worked hard to obtain its acceptance. He briefly describes the evolution of surgery from the stone age to its modern day practice and the continual attempt to render the patient pain-free during a surgical procedure. The change which curare brought to surgery was tremendous. Deep anesthesia for muscle relaxation was no longer necessary and the mortality rate decreased.

Arrows of Mercy is well written. It is presented in an entertaining manner and I am sure that most individuals of the medical, paramedical and lay fields will find it enjoyable and informative.

NORMAN LEVIN, M.D.